

Herald of Freedom.

BY G. W. BROWN & CO.

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A Choice Bit of Poetry.

Gently Check a Child.

He who checks a child with terror,
Scolds its play and stills its song,
Not alone commits an error,
But a grievous moral wrong.
Give it play, and never fear it,
Active life is no defect;
Never, never break its spirit,
Curb it—only to direct.
Would you stop the flowing river,
Thinking it would cease to flow?
Forward must it flow forever—
Better teach it where to flow.

Political.

Message of Governor Chase.

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

I transmit for the consideration of the General Assembly a communication from certain gentlemen holding official positions in Kansas.

The urgency of the appeal made by the communication herewith transmitted induces me to lay it before the General Assembly without delay.

It is authenticated by the signatures of James H. Lane, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory, of Charles Robinson, the Governor elected by the people under the recently adopted State Constitution, and George W. Deitzler, Secretary.

It represents that an overwhelming force of citizens of Missouri is organizing upon the borders of Kansas, with the avowed purpose of invading the Territory, demolishing its towns and butchering its free State citizens.

It appeals for prompt assistance in terms as cannot fail to command your earnest attention.

The object of the contemplated invasion of Kansas is to compel its inhabitants to submit to the establishment of slavery.

The progress of slaveholding aggression is very remarkable.

In 1820 the slave power insisted on the admission of Missouri as a slave State, and effected its purpose by engrafting on the bill for its admission a perpetual prohibition of slavery in all the remainder of the territory acquired from France, north of the South line of Missouri, extending westward to our frontier.

In 1854, the slave power demanded the repeal of the prohibition of 1820, and effected its object by engrafting on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which provided for the repeal, an express declaration that the people of the Territory should be left "perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions, subject only to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States."

In 1856 the slave power insists that under this declaration the people of the Territory have no power at all to exclude slavery, until, under an enabling act of Congress, they proceed to form a State Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union.

That this pretension would be advanced was foreseen and predicted, when the Nebraska-Kansas bill was under discussion; and it was, indeed, indirectly sanctioned by the refusal of its supporters to adopt an amendment to the bill, expressly recognizing the right of the people to exclude slavery.

Whatever construction, however, may have been intended by the slaveholding supporters of the bill, and whatever construction may be afforded by the phraseology of the act itself, it is certain that throughout the free States the conviction is nearly universal, that the people of Kansas, deprived of the protection of the prohibition of 1820, have, and ought to have, complete right and full power to protect themselves against the evils of slavery.

To prevent the people from exercising this right and power, armed bands from the neighboring State of Missouri, invaded the Territory at the time appointed for the first election of members for the Territorial Legislature, (March 30th, 1855), and, having taken possession of the polls, and excluded the "legal voters," selected themselves the persons who were to constitute the Legislature, without regard to their place of residence, whether in Missouri or in Kansas.

The acts of this spurious Legislature were worthy of its origin. Having excluded the free State members who held certificates of election, they proceeded to promulgate, in the forms of law, a series of pretended statutes which have no parallel in the annals of legislative usurpation. The Governor of the Territory who attempted, ineffectually, to restrain their excesses by his executive veto, was removed from office by the President of the United States, and thus full scope was given to their utmost extravagance.

As if disposing of a conquered province, they proceeded to decree the establishment of slavery, and to secure it against popular opposition, by providing for the appointment of Sheriffs and other officers, by Commissioners of their own creation, without allowing the people any voice whatever in their selection; and by imposing on the exercise of the right to vote at future elections of members of the Legislature, conditions with which none but the supporters of slavery could comply.

It was impossible for men, not themselves prepared to be slaves, to admit the

validity of this spurious legislation. The people of Kansas refused to submit to disfranchisement by the usurpers. Left without valid laws, and remitted to the original right, inherent in every community, to provide for its own safety and good order, they proceeded in regular convention to appoint a day and prescribe the manner of electing a delegate to Congress, and to provide for holding a Convention to frame a Constitution, preparatory to application for admission into the Union as a State.

On the 9th of October last, the day designated for the election of a delegate to Congress, Andrew H. Reeder was chosen to that office; and on the 23d of the same month a State Constitution was promulgated by the Convention elected for that purpose. On the 15th of December this State Constitution was ratified by the people, and on the 15th of January, just past, an election was held for State officers and members for the State Legislature. The Governor and Secretary, whose signatures are affixed to the appeal herewith transmitted, were chosen at this election.

While these things were in progress, the Territory was again invaded, early in December, by armed bands from Missouri, now called into action by an extraordinary proclamation from Wilson Shannon, who had been appointed Governor of the Territory in place of his removed predecessor. The town of Lawrence was actually beleaguered, and its destruction fiercely threatened. The people of the Territory rallied to its defense, and, for many days, civil war was imminent. At length, however, the Governor became sensible of the error he had committed, and succeeded in inducing the invaders to retire.

Their presence had been marked by outrage, rapine and murder. Their withdrawal was reluctant and angry. It indicated a remission of hostilities, not a peace.

Hence it is not surprising that the election of State officers under the new Constitution, on the 15th of January, was made the occasion of fresh hostilities. The Territory was again invaded, and an actual rencontre took place between the invaders and the settlers. Sometime after its termination, a respected citizen, an emigrant from Kentucky, of the name of Brown, who had been engaged in it upon the Free State side, was seized and inhumanly murdered by the opposite party.

The communication which I transmit, expresses strong apprehension that preparations are now making for a new invasion with greater numbers, and more ample provision of implements of destruction than any which has preceded it. Information from other sources confirms the opinion that these apprehensions are not groundless.

It is impossible to contemplate these things without deep feeling. They are the legitimate fruits of the repeal of the Missouri Prohibition. It may not at present be possible to re-establish that prohibition. It is, perhaps, not possible that Congress, as at present constituted, will consent to the admission of Kansas into the Union, under her Free State Constitution. The General Assembly of Ohio has, perhaps, no legislative power to redress the wrongs of the people of the Territory. But still something, not unimportant, may be done. The General Assembly can express the sense of the people of Ohio, in resolutions addressed to their Senators and Representatives in Congress. They can recommend the admission of Kansas as a Free State; the enactment of a suitable law securing the freedom of elections in case the territorial government be not superseded; and what, perhaps is of more importance still, the prompt admission of the Delegate of the people to a seat in Congress, that he may have the most favorable opportunity of gaining the attention of the National Legislature to their wants and their wrongs. The General Assembly may, also, by suitable resolutions, commend the people of Kansas to the warm sympathies and liberal contributions of their constituents. They will not, I am sure, invoke the prompt action of the people in vain. Having thus performed what seemed to me to be my duty, in transmitting to you the communication of the popular authorities in Kansas, with such observations as the occasion appeared to demand, I cheerfully submit the whole matter to the superior wisdom of the General Assembly.

S. P. CHASE.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 21st, '56.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO:—We have authentic information that an overwhelming force of the citizens of Missouri are organizing upon our border, amply supplied with artillery, for the avowed purpose of invading our Territory—demolishing our towns, and butchering our unoffending Free State citizens.

We hope to be able to hold out until assistance can reach us.

We respectfully request, on behalf of the citizens of Kansas, that such steps may be taken by the people of the States as humanity suggests to prevent the successful carrying out of so inhuman an outrage. Respectfully,

J. H. LANE,
Ch'man Ex. Com., K. T.
C. ROBINSON,
Gov. elect of Kansas,
G. W. DEITZLER,
Secretary.

The following resolutions were then passed unanimously, and ordered to be printed:—

WHEREAS, The present peace, as well as the future welfare of our country demands, that there shall be no further extension of slavery and no more Slave States; and

WHEREAS, By the reported unlawful invasion of the Territory of Kansas by citizens of the State of Missouri, for the purpose of forcibly depriving the citizens of that Territory of their first political right, and thereby establish slavery therein by force and without authority of law; as a consequence of which invasion, civil war now exists in Kansas; and

WHEREAS, The people of the Territory of Kansas have, by a Convention of Delegates duly called and assembled for that purpose, formed for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which Constitution is republican, and said Convention, and the people of Kansas, by their ratification of said Constitution, having asked admission into the Union as a State; and believing that such admission of Kansas as a State, would exclude slavery therefrom, and save that Territory from further civil tumults, and further effusion of blood, it is hereby

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators be and are hereby instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to use their best endeavors for the immediate passage of an act of Congress admitting Kansas into the Union as a State, with such limitation of boundaries as by Congress shall be deemed advisable.

Resolved, That our Representatives be requested to vote for the immediate admission of A. H. Reeder, to a seat in the House of Representatives in Congress, as a delegate from Kansas, until such admission of Kansas as a State.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to cause a copy of this preamble and resolutions, properly certified, to be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that a copy be sent to the Governor of each State in the Union.

The President's Sectionalism.

The President's indecorous and un-

called for attack upon the people of

the North for establishing emigrant aid

societies, to secure the settlement of

Kansas by Free State men, has excited

almost universal indignation. The tur-

pidude of his conduct, and intense sec-

tionism, can be best understood by consid-

ering what the South is doing, for which

he had no word of rebuke. It was with-

in his knowledge, while he penned his

rebuke to the North, that a bill to ad-

destine emigrants to Kansas was pend-

ing the Alabama Legislature. It has

passed its second reading and its provi-

sions are these: That where a company of

100 emigrants is formed under a leader,

and that fact is made known to the Gov-

ernor he shall draw upon the treasury

for an amount not exceeding \$25 for each

man, to assist in the emigration, which

amount shall be returned into the coffers

of the State by a separate tax to be levied

upon the slave property of the State.

The bill will no doubt pass. The

governor of Mississippi also brings the

subject before the Legislature of that

State, and although he doubts the con-

stitutionality of the State directly inter-

fering in her sovereign capacity, yet he

is ready to co-operate with the Legisla-

ture in any constitutional measure which

their wisdom may suggest, to secure a

strong southern emigration to Kansas.

The people of the South, he says, have it

in their power to secure Kansas to slav-

ery, it will be their fault if they do not

succeed.

Here is a direct official interference by

southern States to force slavery into Kan-

sas, while in the north the people have

only acted in their private capacity to

preserve it for the settlement and homes

of freemen, and the promotion of the

growth and prosperity of free labor.—

And yet the President can rebuke the lat-

ter in his Message, while the former met

with not a whisper of condemnation.—

Was ever more shameful unfairness ex-

hibited by a person filling so high a po-

sition in the Federal Government? Talk

about sectionalism! The "Black Re-

publicans," as the true patriots of the

country are termed by Northern Demo-

cratic Dough Faces, are broadly nation-

al and conservative, compared with such

Border Ruffianism in Washington.

HORACE GREELEY, writing to the N. Y. Tribune from Washington under date of January 29th, thus speaks of the assault made on him by Mr. Rust, of Arkansas:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29th.

I have heard since I came here a good deal of the personal violence to which I was exposed, but only one man has offered to attack me till to-day, and he was so drunk that he made a poor fist of it.—In fact, I do not remember that any man ever seriously attacked me till now.

I was conversing with two gentlemen on my way down from the Capitol, after the adjournment of the House this afternoon, when a stranger requested a word with me. I stopped and my friends went on. The stranger, who appeared in the prime of life, six feet high, and who must weigh over two hundred, thus began:

"Is your name Greeley?"

"Yes."

"Are you a non-combatant?"

"That is according to circumstances."

The words were hardly out of my

mouth when he struck me a stunning

blow on the right side of my head, and

followed it by two or three more, as fast

as possible. My hands were still in my

great coat pockets, for I had no idea that

he was about to strike. He staggered

me against the fence of the walk from

the Capitol to the Avenue, but did not

get me down. I rallied as soon as possi-

ble, and saw him standing several feet

from me, with several persons standing

or rushing in between us. I asked,

"who is this man? I do not know him,"

and understood him to answer, with an

imprecation, "You'll know me hereaf-

ter." No one answered my inquiry di-

rectly, but some friends soon came up,

who told me that my assailant was Al-

bert Rust, M. C., from Arkansas. He

gave me no hint of any cause or pretext

he may have had for this assault, but I

infer that it is to be found in my strict-

ures in Monday's Tribune, (letter of

Thursday evening last) on his attempts

to drive Mr. Banks out of the field as a

candidate for Speaker, by passing a re-

solution inviting all the present candidates

to withdraw. I thought that a mean

trick, and said so most decidedly; I

certainly think no better of it, now that I

have made the acquaintance of its au-

thor.

The bully turned and walked along; I

followed, conversing with two friends.—

Crossing Four-and-a-half street, they

stopped behind to speak to two acquaint-

ances, and I, walking along towards the

National Hotel, soon found myself in

the midst of a huddle of strangers. One

of these turned short upon me—I saw it

was my former assailant—and said, "Do

you know me now?" I answered, "Yes;

you are Rust of Arkansas." He said

something of what he would do if I were

a combatant, and replied that I claimed

no exemption on that account. He now

drew a heavy cane which I had not seen

before, and struck a pretty heavy blow

at my head, which I caught on my left

arm, with no other damage than a rather

severe bruise. He was trying to strike

again, and I was endeavoring to close

with him, when several persons rushed

between and separated us. I did not

strike him at all, nor lay a finger on him;

but it certainly would have been a pleasure

to me, had I been able, to perform the

public duty of knocking him down. I

cannot mistake the movement of his

hand on the Avenue, and am sure it must

have been toward a pistol in his belt.—

And the crowd which surrounded us

was nearly all Southern, as he doubtless

knew before he renewed the attack on

me.

I presume this is not the last outrage

to which I am to be subjected. I came

here with a clear understanding that it

was about an even chance whether I

should or should not go home alive; for

my business here is to unmask hypocra-

cy, defeat treachery, and rebuke mean-

ness, and these are not dainty employ-

ments, even in smoother times than ours.

Southern Bluster.

Kansas has adopted a free State constitution, and has elected a Governor and Legislature under it and will immediately apply to Congress for admission as a free State. The President does not like this hurrying of matters, and advises Congress to pass a law giving the people the right to take the proper steps to form a State government. He wants to gain time for the border ruffians and the slave holders. He makes void his own principle of squatter sovereignty, and ignores the fact that several States have been admitted on precisely the same grounds. In 1850, California, without any previous legislation, adopted a free State constitution, and notwithstanding bluster, she was admitted.

The southerners tell us now if Reeder is admitted to a seat in Congress, or if Kansas is admitted a free State on her present constitution, they will dissolve the Union. This is a state story and only excites contempt. They said the same thing when California applied for admission. The Albany Evening Journal, in a history of the case, says that at that time the slavery men declared the people of the Territory had no right to hold a Convention until Congress ordered one. They denounced the members as "revolutionists." They denounced the instrument itself as "treason." They swore the Union could not, would not, should not, stand an hour, if California was admitted. They fustigated, Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi, drew up a bill, providing for a temporary Territorial government, and contemplating another Convention to form another Constitution, which it was hoped might, by outside appliances, be made to sanction slavery. This was urged as the only "regular and lawful means" of forming a State.

From a speech of this champion of slavery, delivered at the same time, we take the following characteristic extract:—

"Yes, sir, I have examined this subject in all its bearings—I have studied public sentiment in the South closely and perseveringly. I am certain that I understand the present condition of things in the Southern section of the Confederacy; and I have no hesitation in declaring it as my solemn, dispassionate conviction, that if California is dragged into the Union in the mode now proposed, the Southern States of the Confederacy will feel that all hope of fraternal compromise has become extinct, and that such intolerable oppression has been already imposed upon them as to justify, nay, demand secession from the Union, in order to save themselves from evils still worse than disunion itself!"

Well, we all know the result. In spite of these lamentable predictions, California was "dragged into the Union." Her constitution was accepted, just as she framed it. Mr. Foote's bill died at three weeks old. Six years have come and gone since. But war runs and grass grows as usual; California is prosperous and free; the Southern States have remained in the Confederacy, and the Union stands unharmed!

"And when the matter came to light it showed the rogues they had, The man recovered of the lie, The dog it was that died."

For California came in, but Mr. Foote went out. His seat in the Senate "seceded" from him. He became a case of Mississippi "secession."

Six years have come and gone, and now Kansas comes to the door of Congress. She brings a Constitution. She asks admission as a State. It has been framed just as that of California was. It is, like that, a free Constitution, forbidding slavery forever in her limits.

Again Congress is thrown into an uproar. Again the slavery men declare the people of the Territory had no right to hold a Convention, until Congress had ordered one. Again the members are denounced as "revolutionists." Again the document itself is denounced as "treason." Again they swear the Union cannot, will not, shall not stand, if Kansas is admitted. The President steps into the vacant place of Foote.—He recommends a bill providing for another Convention, to form another Constitution, which, it is hoped, may, by outside appliances, be made to sanction slavery. This he urges as the only "regular and lawful means" of forming a State.

Citizens of Free States, will you be duped by the repetition of so stale a trick?—Pittsburgh Gazette.

Migration to Missouri.

The St. Louis (Missouri) News says it is thought that, during the past six months over ten thousand persons have settled in the counties of North-east Missouri. Such was the rush to Adair, Scotland, Schuyler, and Putnam counties, that thousands of families have been forced to erect canvas tents in the heart of large prairies to shelter them from the wintry blasts. The quarter from which these people came is not mentioned, but, from their settling in the northern part of Missouri, it is likely they came from the western free States. A great impetus has been given to the improvement of that district by the progress of a railroad, now under construction through it, from the Mississippi river to Kansas Territory.

It is stated, that the Missourians engaged in the invasion of Kansas, expect to get \$2,500 a day from Congress for their services, and also each a bounty laid warrant.

The Kansas Goliath.

There are some indications on all sides that the civil contest in Kansas is about to be re-opened. Our local correspondence sets forth the preliminary skirmishes; while every southern journal that reaches this office abounds with exhortations to arms, and intimates that the spring campaign is to open with a vast invasion of the fated Territory, and close with the expulsion of all the Free State men. The name of David R. Atchison figures as the commander elect of this rabble army; exhortatory, imprecatory, inflammatory epistles and circular letters, with that respectable appellation at the foot, frequent all the prints which come from the Gulf States, stimulating the worst passions, and courting the aid of the meanest and vilest of Southern population, in this warfare upon an unoffending settlement. Here, where we have become accustomed to regard that person with the contempt and aversion due to all the exhibitions he has made of himself throughout a tolerably long public career, we are quite apt to underestimate the influence elsewhere of such incendiary documents as these emanating from his hand. At the South, at least among that unintelligent body of people, who, while neither masters nor slaves, serve the institution with very special vigor and boisterousness, Atchison is ranked very little below the hierarchy of martyrs and benefactors of the human race. Did he not stake his political fortunes upon the abrogation of the compromise, and the introduction of slavery into those Territories? Has he not resigned the presidency of the United States Senate, in order to devote himself unselfishly to the cause? From the same praiseworthy motive has he not declined re-nomination to that body, and the proffered position of Governor of Missouri? Has he not sacrificed citizenship of his own State and expatriated himself; leaving, in fact, public honors, home, country, and family behind him, and all to insure Kansas to slavery? These considerations admit at the South of none of the deductions which a reflecting man outside of the institution and its influence cannot avoid making. The reckless, diam-drinking pettifogger of the abolition print, is the hero of the slaveholder, the Godfrey of a new crusade, the redeemer of a virgin territory from the low, brutalizing, and blighting influence of freedom and free labor. Hence the efficacy of these appeals. Hence the eagerness with which they are circulated, and read, and their invocations acted upon in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Missouri, and more or less in other slave States, until the notes of preparation and excitement resound from all sides. Openly, the people are called to arms; openly, the object of the call is announced to be a war of extermination upon a peaceful community; so openly that we find the summons inserted, without a word of reprobation, in the organs of the Federal Administration at Washington.

Here, in New York city, there is, at the present moment, a score of respectable gentlemen held to bail, and detained for a constructive and clearly absurd charge of designing and levying war upon a friendly people. We have seen, these ten years, every energy of the Federal authorities repeatedly employed in preventing a hostile invasion of Cuba. When a mob of negroes and others not long ago offered armed resistance to the armed captors of a runaway slave in Pennsylvania, the Federal Government directed the offenders to be indicted for treason, that is, for levying war upon the government of the land. When Aaron Burr projected an invasion and conquest of Mexico, he was tried upon a charge of treason in levying war upon an allied nation, and not acquitted for any deficiency of evidence. Or, to descend to the lowest offices of law, to the first principle of peace-keeping legislation, when one citizen threatens to attack the person of another, and the law interposes and binds the turbulent character "over to keep the peace."

In Missouri there is a man, dignified, like Col. Burr, with the honors of Vice-Presidency, whose sole avowed object in life is treason and the levying of war. Nor is the war to be made against foreign States, nor the blood to be spilled that of people with whom we have no sympathy of race or friendship. Nor is the purpose veiled in the slightest degree; nor is the mode of warfare mitigated